National Council, June 3, 1857.

st. An humble acknowledgment to the Sune Being, for His protecting care vouchsafed our fathers in their successful Revolutionary ggle, and hitherto manifested to us, their dedants, in the preservation of the liberties, the pendence, and the union of these States.

The perpetuation of the Federal Union, as palladium of our civil and religious liberties, the only sure bulwark of American Independence.

3d. Americans must rule America, and to this end native-born citizens should be selected for all State, Federal, and municipal offices or government employment. in preference to all others:

ment employment, in preference to all others:
nevertheless,

4th. Persons born of American parents residing
temporurily abroad, should be entitled to all the
rights of native-born citizens; but

5th. No person should be selected for political
station, (whether of native or foreign birth,) who
recognises any allegiance or obligation of any description to any foreign prince, potentate or power,
or who refuses to recognise the Federal and State
constitutions (each within its sphere) as paramount
to all other laws, as rules of political action.

6the The unqualified recognition and maintepance of the reserved rights of the several States,
and the cultivation of harmony and fraternal good
will, between the citizens of the several States,
and to this end, non-interference by Congress with
questions appertaining solely to the individual
ftates, and non-intervention by each State with
the affairs of any other State.

7th. The recognition of the right of the nativeborn and naturalized citizens of the United States,
permanently residing in any Territory the eof, to
frame their constitution and laws, and to r gulate
their demestic and social affairs in their own mode,
subject only to the provisions of the Federal Constitution, with the privilege of admission into the
Union whenever they have the requisite population for one Representative in Congress. Provided
always, that none but those who are citizens of
tae United States, under the constitution and laws
thereof, and who have a fixed residence in any
such Territory, ought to participate in the formation of the constitution, or in the enactment of

such Territory, ought to participate in the forma-tion of the constitution, or in the enactment of laws for said Territory or State.

8th. An enforcement of the principle that no State or Territory ought to admit others than citi-zens of the United States to the right of suffrage, or of holding political office.

sens of the United States to the right of suffrage, or of holding political office.

9th. A change in the laws of naturalization, making a continued residence of tw nor one years, of all not hereinbefore provided for, in indispensable requisite for citizenship hereafter, and excluding all paupers, and persons convicted of crime, from landing upon overshores; but no interference with the vested rights of foreigners.

10th. Opposition to any union between Church and State, no interference with religious faith or

and State; no interierence with religious faith, or worship, and no test oaths for office.

11th. Free and thorough investigation into any and all alleged abuses of public functionaries, and a strict economy in public expenditures.

12th. The maintenance and enforcement of all

laws constitutionally enacted, until said laws shall be repealed, or shall be declared null and void by competent judicial authority.

13th. A free and open discussion of all political principles embraced in our platform.

# TRAVELER'S GUIDE

Washington Branch Railroad.

Trains run as follows:
From Washington at 6. a. m., connecting at Relawith trains from the West, and at Baltimore with those for Philadelphia and New York.

those for Philadelphia and New York.

At 8.30 a. m. for Annapolis, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

At 8 p. m. for Baltimore and Norfolk, and at Relay with the Frederick train.

Express at 4.20 p. m. at Relay for the West, and for Annapolis, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York

York.
On Sunday at 7 a. m. and 4.20 p. m.
From Baltimore to Washington at 4.15 and 9.15 a.
m.; 3 and 5.15 p. m.
On Sunday 4.15 a. m. and 5.15. p. m.

Cars and Boats for the South. For New Orleans via Aquia creek, the boats leav at 6 a. m. and 7 p. m., or on arrival of the Norther

cars.

For the South, via the Orange and Alexandria and the Virginia Central railroads, cars leave Alexandria at 71/4 a. m. and 81/4 p. m.

Stages from Washington.

[H. W. Martin, agent, office Franklin House corner of Eighth and D atreets.] For Leonardtown and Charlotte Hall, Md., leave Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6½ a. m. For Port Tobacco, Md., leave Tuesday, Thursday, For Port Tobacco, Md., leave Tuesday, Tudasay, and Saturday at 6½ a. m.
For Upper Mariboro', Md., leave daily at 6½ a. m.
For Rockville, Md., leave daily at 6½ a. m.
Port Port Tuesday, Thursday, and

For Frederick, Md., leave Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 3½ a. m. For Leesburg and Winchester, Va., leave Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4½ a. m. For Brookville and Mechanicsville, Md., leave Dorsey's hotel, 7th street.

The Mails.

First Northern and Eastern Mail closes at 9 p. m., departing at 5 a. m., next morning, (except Sundays) and arrives at 6 a. m.

Second Northern and Eastern Mail closes at 3%

Second Northern and Eastern Mail closes at 3½ p. m., and arrives at 7 p. m., except Sunday.

First Southern Mail closes at 6 p. m., and arrives at 51/4 s. m. Second Southern Mail closes at 9 p. m.; and arrives at 4 p. m. Western Mail closes at 2 p. m., and arrives at 2

p. m. Northwestern Mait closes at 2 p. m., and arrives at 5 p. m. Norfolk and Portsmouth Mail closes at 2 p. m., and

Norfolk and Portsmouth Mail closes at 2 p. m., and arrives at 11½ daily, except Sunday.

Annapolis Mail closes at 3½ p. m. and 9 p. m., except Sunday, and arrives at 11½ a. m. and 7 p. m.

Leesburg Mail closes on Monday, Weduesday, and Friday at 9 p. m., and arrives as ane days at 7½ p. m.

Rockville Mail closes at 9 p. m., except Sunday, departing at 7 a. m., and arrives at 6 p. m.

Por Tobacco Mail closes at 9 p. m., except Sunday, departing at 7 a. m., and arrives at 6 p. m.

Leonardtown Mail closes on Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday at 9 p. m., and arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7½ p. m.

Colesville Mail closes on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9 p. m., and arrives on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 p. m.

Georgetown Mail closes at 3½ p. m. and 9 p. m., and arrives at 5 a. m. and 3 p. m.

Upper Marlboro' Mail closes daily, except Sunday, at 9 p. m., and arrives at 5 p. m.

Post Office Hours. Post Office Hours.

The office is kept open for the delivery of letters and papers from 8 a. m. until 8 o'clock p. m. except on Sunday, when it is open from 8 to 10 a. m., and from 6 to 7 p. m.

Postage on all letters and transient newspapers to places within the United States must be pre-paid.

(Signed)

JAMES G. BERRET, Postmaster.

Telegraph Offices.

Telegraph Offices.

House's Printing Telegraph, National Hotel, entrance on Sixth street, one door north of Pennsylvania avenue. To New York via Baltimore, Philadelphia, and intermediate points; connecting at New York with the Eastern line to St. Johns and the Western lines to New Orleans.

Magnetic Telegraph, National Hotel, corner of 6th street and Pennsylvania Avenue. To New York, connecting as above with the extreme East and West.

West.
Southern Telegraph, National Hotel. To New Orleans via Alexandria, Richmond, Augusta and Mobile, and intermediate points, including all the sea-

Western Te' graph, Pennsylvania Avenue, between Sixth an i Seventh streets, over Gilman's drug story. To Wheeling and intermediate points connecting with all the Western and Northwestern lines.

T. K. GRAY. FASHION & BLE TAILOR, D Street, one door west of National Intelligen.
Office, Washington, D. C.

J. M. BURKE, BOOT AND SHOEMAKER.

No. 607, Seventh street, Island, Washington
City, D. C.

P. S.—Repairing done in the most neat and sub-

# We of the state of

"The Perpetuation of American Freedom is our object; American Rights our motto; and the American Party our cognomen."

VOL. I.

#### WASHINGTON CITY, AUGUST 15, 1857.

TO ALL THATVALUE THEIR SIGHT.

VISHES TO CALL THE ATTENTION OF all that suffer with defective sight, caused by age, sickness, and particularly from glasses injudiciously selected, to his superior Speciacles and Glasses, carefully ground by himself to a true spherical accuracy, and brilliant transparency, sufed precisely and beneficially to the wearer, according to the concavity or convexity of the eye. Very numerous are the ill effects caused to the precious organs of sight from the commenced are the ill effects caused to the precious organs of sight from the commencement of using glasses in not being precisely suited, by the use of an optometer; and the practice of many years enables me to measure the focal disease of the eyes, and such glasses that are absolutely required will be furnished with precision and satisfaction.

J. T. acknowledges the very liberal encouragement already obtained, and further solicits the patronage of those that have not yet availed themselves of his aid.

aid.

Persons that cannot conveniently call, by sending the glasses in use, and stating how many inches they can read this print with their spectacles, can be supplied with such that will improve their sight.

Circulars to be had grains, at his office, No. 512 Seventh street, three doors from Odd-Fellows' Hall, up stairs.

Innumerable testimonials to be seen, and references given to many who have derived the greatest ease and comfert from his glasses.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 16, 1854.

To persons who have had the sight of their eyes so impaired as to require the use of Glasses, I would recommend Mr. John Tobias as a suitable person from whom to obtain such Glasses as they may require, as he has suited me with a pair of Spectacles for a far and near sight. My sight has been impaired very much by a service of years in the Post Office Department, which berth required me to be on duty from 11 o'clock at night till after day, during which time I used but one light.

BROOKLYN ORTHOPARDIC INSTITUTION,
April, 1854.

After most careful examination of Mr. J. Tobias's Glasses, I am enabled to testify that their hardness, clearness, polishing, and exact optical shape, render them particularly recommendable to those whose merely optical impairment of the eyes are in want of such auxiliaries. I consider, moreover, Mr. Tobias fully qualified to determine the focus of the eye, both by his optical knowledge and experience, and by means of his optometer. In addition, I can further state, that Mr. Tobias has supplied some of my patients-with Glasses, to their and my entire satisfaction.

Physician and Surgeon, Berlin; Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England; Member of the Medical Society of London, and of the Pathological Society of New York; late Surgeon of the Royal Orthopædic Institution of Manchester, England, and Surgeon of the B. O. Institution.

Copy of a testimonial which appeared in the Daily merican Organ, May 21, 1855, from Judge V. Ellis,

American Organ, May 21, 1855, from Judge V. Ellis, (late editor:)

"Having suffered for many years past with weakness of the eyes, and that defect of vision which results from a too constant and intense use of these sensitive organs, we were led to make a trial of Tobias's new and improved discovery for the eyes, whose name heads this article. We saw them recommended by sundry gentlemen of Virginia, whom we know, and therefore had less hesistion in making the experiment. We are more than pleased with the article. We read with less fatigue with these lens than any we had ever tried before; and we see more distinctly with them. Without neaning to disparage the claims of others who have made improvements in Spectacle Lens, we deem it but just to make the above statement. Mr. Tobias resides on Seventh street, opposite the National Intelligencer office."

Lyncheurg, Nov. 1, 1854.

From an examination of Mr. Tobias's Glasses, and from his observations and remarks, am convinced that he is a skilful optician.

J. J. Blackford, M. D.

NORFOLK, VA., July 27, 1854.

In the experience of even two years, I have found great difficulty in obtaining Spectacles that were exactly adapted to the weakness of my sight. This inconvenience Mr. Tobias seems to have removed for the present by the substitution for me of better and more suitable Glasses. They are clear, crystal-like, and comfort able to my eyes. I would commend him to those was, its way. require artificial aid in this way.

J. J. SIMKINS, M. D.

Siz: The pair of spectacles you furnished me yesterday are particularly satisfactory to me. They are very decidedly the best I possess, and I am the owner of eight or nine pairs, carefully selected in different places, and from opticians recommended to me on account of their professional standing in France, England, and the United States. I have been also pleased with your remarks and directions on the treatment of the eyes for the purpose of preserving and improving the sight.

espectfully yours, Chas. Caldwell, Professor of M. C., Louisville, Ky. Mr. J. TOBIAS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8, 1855. Having been for years under the necessity of hav-ing two sets of glasses—one for use in the daylight, and one for lamp light—I procured one set from Mr. Tobias which answered both purposes. I have used his for several months, and find them excellent. Edward Stubbs,
Of Department of State.

Petersnura, October 21, 1854.

About five years ago, I obtained from Mr. Tobias in Washington, a pair of Glasses for the Spectacle which I used, and found them of great assistance to my decaying vision; and my opinion of him i that he is skilful in the preparation of glasses for eyes not too far gone to be benefitted by such aid.

J. P. Max.

See for more testimonials, the Evening Star.

FREDERICK FEMALE SEMINARY,
FREDERICK CITY, MD.

CHOLARS will be received at any time date of their entrance to the end of the scholastic year. The lat of January would be a most appropriate time for them to commence.

This Institution has steadily and permanently increased in numbers for the lat eleven years, until the present capacious edifice, which is 50 feet front, 90 feet deep, and four stories high, became entirely inadequate to the growing wants of the school.

In August last, the Trustees commenced another building of the same size and external appearance on the west side of the present edifice. This building is now under roof, and will be ready for occupancy early in the spring.

This addition will give us the largest and most beautiful exhibition room in the city, six large professor's rooms, eighteen additional high, siry lodging rooms, and the whole of the high basement will be fittled up for a gymnasium for the young ladies to exercise in during inclement weather. These improvements make it one of the most extensive and complete establishments in the United States.

This Institution has an able and efficient Board of Professors and Teachers, a good Library, excellent Musical Instruments, an extensive Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, and it is confidently believed that it offers as many facilities for imparting a thorough, extensive, and refined education as any Seminary in the land.

The school is not sectarian, on the contrary, the young ladies are strictly required to attend such Oh. roh as parents designate, accompanied always by

Seminary in the land.

The school is not sectarian, on the contrary, the young ladies are strictly required to attend such Church as parents designate, accompanied always by a Teacher.

For Board and Tuition, including furnished Rooms, Lights, Fuel, Washing, etc., \$200 per scholastic year; payable half yearly in advance.

For Circulars, and other particulars, address

H. WINCHESTER, President.

References in Washington City. D. C.

H. WINCHESTER, President.
References in Washington City, D. C.
Josish F. Polk, Esq., Vespasian Ellis, Esq.

JOHN L. SMITH
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Bighth Street, near Pennsylvania Avenue,
Washington, D. C.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

EXCERPTS.

NOVEL READING. The swarms of foolish and worthless novels essantly spawned by dull and dissolute scribplers, and with unwearied industry disseminated from our circulating libraries, were alone sufficient to swallow up amongst the young and gay, all ober reflection, every rational study, with every virtuous principle, and to introduce in their room mpure ideas, extravagant desires, and notions of happiness alike fantastic and false. By the influence of those productions on unguarded readers the whole system of life seems converted into romance; and nothing is regarded as worth a thought which does not promise to gratify inclination to cherish vanity, or at least that wild and restless adventurer, Juvenile Fancy, through fairy land of astonishment and rapture.

LIFE, ITS JOYS AND SORROWS.

We soon come to perceive, that if life has many evils, it has also many comforts; that it is bette o bear, and when we can, to alleviate those evils, than to whine over them; nay, that in activity, moral and intellectual, a remedy may be found for many of those which appeared most formidable; that if joy be transient, misery is not immortal; if crime and selfishness too often sadden our hopes, some trait of self-devotion, some emanation of that enevolence which makes the whole world akin, ever and anon occurs to revive our confidence and to remind us that man is not entirely of the earth, earthy.

INDUSTRY.

He whose entrance into life is not devoted to oil and inured to application, who is not formed to habits of vigorous discipline and self-denial deprives himself of the necessary qualifications for future happiness. The most favorable termina. tion of an opposite conduct is languid insipidity; but in most cases, as we are all formed with active tendencies, it is a career of wickedness ending in calamity for which there is no remedy, and in voes which will not terminate with death

Perpetual failure, even though nothing in that allure can be fixed on the improper choice of means, will detract every day more and more from a man's credit, until he ends without success and without reputation.

Augustus knew well (says Gibbon) that mankind are governed by names, and that they will in general submit to real slavery if they are told they are in the enjoyment of real freedom.

With moderate abilities, industry and economy man will do mighty things in a life of tolerable length. There are more who fail through weakness of will than weaknes of mind. The knowledge of past events affords the best

instructions for the regulation and good conduct of human life

Industry, for the most part, opens the way to preferment; and it is the sweat of the brow that entitles it to the laurel.

"Were you at the ball, last night, Mr. Archer?"

"Yes, madam, I had that pleasure."
"What did you think of of it?"
"Why, madam, the exhibition of beauty was so multitudinous and varied, that it produced such a paralysis of the retina that I lost the

TO A FATHER WAXING OLD. Nothing is dearer than a daughter; sons Have spirits of a higher pitch, but less inclin'd To sweet endearing fondness.

WISDOM AND KNOWLEDGE. Knowledge dwells In heads replete with thoughts of other men; Wisdom in minds attentive to their own.

The world, says Waller, "Like women, born to be controll'd, Stoops to the forward and the bold."

I hold discretion to be man's most manly part.

Discretion is the better part of valor. 9

A CHAPTER ON SHOES.

BT G. C. H.

No. II.

The first settlers of this country brought with them the fashions which were prevalent in Europe at the time their migration thither. The Puritans of new England wore coarse, heavy shoes, tied in front with a leathern string, similar to those de scribed as worn by the Puritans in England in the time of James I. In 1689, their shoes were described as being "coarse, clumped, square-toed, and adorned with enormous buckles. If any boots made their appearance, prodigious was the thumping as they passed up the aisles of the church; for
a pair of them was expected to last a man's life."
The tops were short but very wide.
In remarkable contrast to the fashions of the
Puritans were those of the early inhabitants of Vir-

ginia, their shoes being of much firmer material and finish than those of New England; being low in the quarter, and fastened in front with a bow of ornamental ribbon after the style of the cavaliers of England, and from which place their shoes were

generally imported.

Among the Puritans of New England there could not be said to be any mechanics as a class, and consequently every settler made his own shoes—a custom which still prevails to an extent among a small class of farmers, who, in the winter, make shoes for themselves and children. individuals who were expert in shoemaking would journey about in the winter season

would journey about in the winter season from house to house, and perform such duties as were required of them.

The styles, with but little variation, which were in use from the settlement of the country to the time of Independence, were similar to those which we have described as being prevalent in England down to the time of George III., and, indeed, necessarily so, because all the dress shoes were imported from thence.

In New York, before the Revolution, no hired man or servant worm shoes as for servan

man or servant wore shoes as fine as calf skinthat was the exclusive property of the gentry; the servants wore coarse neat's leather. The calf shoes had a white rim of sheep skin stitched into the top edge of the sole, which was preserved white as long as possible, for a dress shoe.

Boots came into general use with the war of independence, not as an object of dress but as

other metal buckle in front, were almost univer-

sally worn.

The Hessian boot was introduced in this coutry in 1790; it was made with a seam in the back and was worn over pantaloons fastened around the ancles with ribbons. About the same time a boot with a white turn-over top was introduced from England, and was usually worn with short breeches.
The Suwarrow boot was introduced about 1800

It was made with a seam at each side, scolloped and ornamented in front with a black silk tassel and sometimes gold tassels were used by officer of the army and navy, in full dress. This boot continued in fashion for fifteen years when it was superseded by the boot now in use

named the Wellington, after the Duke of Welling ton, whose fame extended through the world by the just-fought battle of Waterloo; and this boot seems to have settled the laws of fashion respecting the feet as decisively as the battle of Waterloo settled the affairs of Europe.

With regard to ladies shoes, much descrip-

tion cannot be given. The high-heeled she which we before mentioned as being in use in England in the time of George III., were prevalent here until about 1790, when the high heel was dispensed with; and so painful was this sudden change, that it is said, the ladies of that period were forced to do penance to the tyrant Fashion or

But to return to the men. The Jefferson she or half boot, came into use about the time of the elevation of that gentleman to the presidency; it was laced in front, as high as the ankles.

This shoe, with some modification, is the favor te shoe of the present day, and from the beauty of its fit, and better adaptability to the shape of the foot than any other, will doubtless continue to be the favorite. The laced boot, which was laced up at the side, soon after came into fashion, but not into general use, from the inconvenience of lacing. From that period, up to the present, shoes have

not been subject to many changes, except as to the shape of the toe and heel, and difference in material used in the construction The great peculiarity of the present day, seen to be in the great variety of styles, rather than in the similarity which formerly existed among the

fashionables. The laced and button guiters, for the last quar ter of a century, have asserted their supremacy in the affections of the ladies, with now and then a diversion in favor of the buskin, slipper, and lace boot. The latter article deserves more general favor than it has hitherto received, and is espe-

cially adapted for the winter season.

The invention of the Congress gaiter was decided innovation in the manufacture of shoes. For ease, completeness of fit, and little difficulty in getting on and off, it has never had an equal and is now used to a great extent, especially among the men; with the ladies, however, it has never been popular, probably from the fact that in the most of those manufactured the gores are too stiff and non-elastic, being in many cases of precisely the same material as is used in men' shoes, when the fact of the gores being so muci smaller in ladies' gaiters ought to teach the manu acturers to use thinner and more elastic material

### THE FAITHFUL SON.

My tale is simple, and of humble birth A tribute of respect to real worth

"You are too parsimonious," said Mr. Dana to one of his clerks, as they were together in the counting house one morning, "give me leave to say that you do not dress sufficiently genteel to appear as a clerk in a fashionable store.

Henry's cheek was suffused with a deep blush and a tear trembled on his manly cheek. "Did I not know that your salary was sufficient to provide more genteel habiliments," continued Mr. Dana, "I would increase it."

"My salary is sufficient, amply sufficient, sir," replied Henry, in a voice choaked with that proud independence of feeling which poverty had not been able to divest him of. His employer noticed the agitation, and immediately changed the sub-

Mr. Dana was a man of immense wealth and ample benevolence; he was a widower and had but one child, a daughter who was the pride of his declining years. She was not as beautiful as an angel, or as perfect as a Venus; but the good ness, the innocence, the intelligence of her mind shone in her countenance, and you had but to become acquainted with her to admire and love her. Such was Caroline Dana, when Henry became an inmate of her father's abode.

No wonder, then, that he soon loved her with deep and devoted affection; and reader, had you known him, you would not have wondered that love was soon returned, for their souls were con genial; they were cast in virtue's purest mould, and although their tongues never gave utterance to what they felt, yet the language of their eyes told too plainly to be mistaken. Henry was the soul of honor, and although he perceived that he was not indifferent to Caroline, the passion in his oosom was stifled. "I must not endeavor to win her young and artless heart. I am penniless, and cannot expect her father will ever consent to her union with me; he has ever treated me with kindess, and I will not be ungrateful." reasoned, and thus he heroically endeavored to subdue what he considered an ill-fated passion. Caroline had many suitors, and some who were fully worthy of her, but she refused all their overtures with a gentle but decisive firmness. Her father wondered at her conduct, yet would not

thwart her inclinations.

He was in the decline of life, and wished to se her happily settled before he quit the stage of existence. It was long ere he suspected that young Henry was the cause of her indifference to others. The evident pleasure she took in hearing him praised, the blush on her check whenever their eyes met, all served to convince the old gentleman, who had not forgotten that he was once a young man himself, that they took mor

than common interest in each other's welfare. Thus satisfied he forbore making any remarks upon the subject, but was not as displeased at the supposition as the penniless Henry would have in

Henry had now been about a year in his en ploy. Mr. Dana knew nothing of his family, but his strict integrity, his irreproachable morals, his pleasing manners, all conspired to make them es-teem him highly. He was proud of Henry, and wished him to appear in dress, as well as manners, as respectable as any one. He had often wondered at the scantiness of his wardrobe, for though he dressed with the most scrupulous regard to neat ness, his clothes were almost thread-bare. Mr. Dana did not think this proceeded from a niggardly disposition, and he determined to broach the subject, and if possible ascertain the real cause, this he did in the manner we have related.

Soon after this conversation took place Mr Dana left home on business. As he was returning, and riding through a beautiful village, he alighted at the door of a cottage and requested a drink. The mistress, with the case and politeness that convinced him that she had not always been the humble cottager, invited him to walk in. He accepted her invitation; and here a scene of poverty Boots came into general use with the war of independence, not as an object of dress, but as being a better protection than shoes through the various hardships of that struggle. The military first introduced the habit of wearing them with black tops strapped up to the knee buttons. Afterwards a more ornamental top became prevalent, and they were generally adopted by others as well as the military. For dress, however, low-quarter broad strap shoes, with a large gilver or an object of dress, but as cepted her invitation; and here a scene of poverty and neatness presented itself, such as he had never before witnessed. The furniture, which consisted on no more than was absolutely necessary, was so exquisitely clean, that it gave charms to poverty, and cast an air of comfort all around. A venerable looking old man, who had not seemed to notwish to put you to the inconvenience of stay ou could not, indeed you could not."

"You have once been young, sir," said Henry.

"I know it—I know it," replied he, laughing heartily, "but I am afraid too many of our old folks forget it; however, if you can postpone quarter broad strap shoes, with a large gilver or

NO. 4.

patched that you could have scarcely told which and been the original piece.
"This is your father, I presume?" said Mr. D.,

addressing the lady. "He is, sir.

"He is, sir."
"He seems to be quite aged."
"He is in his eighty third year—he has survived all his children except myself."
"You have once seen better days."
"I have—my husband was wealthy, but false

friends have ruined him; he endorsed notes to a great amount, which stripped us of nearly all our property, and one misfortune followed another, until we were reduced to poverty. My husband did not long survive his losses, and two of my children soon followed him."

"Have you any remaining children? "I have but one, and he is our only support My health is so feeble I cannot do much, and my father being blind, needs great attention. My son conceals from me the amount of his salary; but I am convinced he sends me nearly all, if whole amount of it."

"Then he is not at home with you?" "No sir, he is a clerk to a wealthy merehant i

'Pray, what is your son's name?" "Henry Whitman."
"Henry Whitman!" exclaimed Mr. Dana—why

ne is my clerk! I left him at my house not a fort night since. Here followed a succession of inquiries which

evinced an anxiety and a solicitude that a mother alone can feel—to all which Mr. Dana replied to her satisfaction. "You know our Henry?" said the old man raising his head from his staff; "well, sir, you know as worthy a lad as ever lived; God bless him. He will bless him for his goodness to his old grandfather," he added in a tremulous voice, while the tears chased each other down his cheeks.

"He's a worthy fellow, to be sure," said Mr. D. arising, and placing a well filled purse in the hands of the old man. "He is a worthy young man, and shall not want friends, be assured."

He left the cottage.
"Noble boy," said he mentally, as he was riding
"Noble boy," said he mentally, as he was riding leisurely along, ruminating on his interview; "no-ble boy, he shall not want wealth to enable him to distribute happiness. I believe he loves my girl, and it he does, he shall have her and all my property into the bargain.

Filled with this project, and determined, if possible, to ascertain the true state of their hearts, he entered the breakfast room next morning after his arrival home. Caroline was alone.
"So Henry is about leaving us to go to England

and try his fortune," he carelessly observed.
"Henry about leaving use," said Caroline, droping the work she held in her hand—"about to eave us and go to England!" in a tone tha evinced the deepest interest.
"To be sure; but what if he is my child?"

"Nothing, sir, nothing—only I thought we should be rather lonesome," she replied, turning away to hide the tears she could not suppress. Tell me, Caroline," said Mr. Dana tenderly em bracing her, "tell me—do you not love Henry?— You know I wish your happiness, my child. I have ever treated you with kindness, and you have never until now kept anything hid from your fa-

"Neither will I now," she replied, hiding he face in his bosom. "I do most sincerely esteem him, but do not for the world tell him so, for he has never said it was returned. The daughter was left alone.
"Henry," said he, entering the counting house

you expect to visit the country shortly, do you? believe you told me so." "Yes, sir, in about four weeks."
"If it would not be too inconvenient," rejoined
Mr. Dana, "I should like to have you defer it a

week or two longer, at least." "It will be no inconvenience, sir, and if it will "It will be no inconvenience, sir, and if it will accommodate you, I will with pleasure."

"It will most certainly oblige me, for Caroline is to be married in about six weeks, and I would not miss having you attend the wedding."

"Caroline to be married, sir!" said Henry, starting as if by an electric shock. "Caroline to be married! It is possible!"

be married! Is it possible

"To be sure it is; but what is there so won-derful about that?" "Nothing, sir, only it was rather sudden, rather nexpected, that's all."

"It is rather sudden, to be sure, but I am an old man, and as the man is well worthy of her, I see no use in waiting any longer, and I am very glad you can stay to the wedding."
"I cannot stay, sir—indeed I cannot!" replied Henry, forgetting what he had previously said. "You cannot stay?—Why, you just now said you would," replied Mr. Dana.

"Yes, sir, but business requires my presence in the country, and I must go." "But you said it would not put you to any in onvenience, and that you would wait with pleas-

Command me in anything else, but in that renest I cannot, I cannot oblige you," said Henry, sing and walking the floor with rapid strides. Poor fellow, he had thought his passion subdu-l; but when he found that Caroline was so soon. so irrevocably to become another's, the latent spark burst forth into an unextinguishable flame; and he found it in vain to endeavor to conceal his

The old man regarded him with a look of ear-

Henry, tell me frankly; do you love my girl? "I will be candid with you, sir," replied Henry, occassions that his agitation had betrayed him. "Had I fortune such as she merits, and as you, sir, have a right to expect, I should esteem myself the happiest of men could I gain her love.

"Then, sir, she is yours," cried the delighted id man, "say not a word about property, my boy-true worth is better than riches. I was only trying you Henry, Caroline will never be

narried to any but yourself."
'The transition from despair to happiness was rent. For a moment Henry remained silent but is looks spoke volumes. At last he said— "I scorn to deceive you, sir; I am poorer than what you even suppose—I have a feeble mother and a grandfather who are——" "I know it—I know it Heary,"—said Mr. Dana

nterrupting him. "I know the reason of your carsimony, and I honor you for it—it was that which first put it into my head to give you Caro-ine—so she shall be yours, and may God bless you both." They separated.

Shortly after this conversation, Henry avowed his love to Caroline and solicited her hand, and it is needless to say he did not solicit in vain. Caroline would have deferred their union until the ensuing spring; but her father was inexorable.— He supposed he would have to own a falsehood, ic said, and they would willingly have him shoulde two; but it was too much-entirely so-and he had told Henry that she was going to be married six weeks-and he should not forfeit his word "But, perhaps," added he, apparently recollect-ing himself, and turning to Henry, "we shall have to defer it after all, for you have important business

the country about that time."

did not wish to witness the sacrifice of my own

Be merciful, sir," said Henry, smiling; "I

We have only to add that the friends of B were sent for, and the nuptials solemused at the appointed time; and, blessed with the filial love of Henry and Caroline, the old people passed the remainder of their days in peace and happiness.

We have been requested by the author of the following communication, which appeared in the Baltimore Clipper of the 12th instant, over the initials "J. G.," to republish it in the American, over the initials J. L., which are the proper

WASHINGTON, Aug 10, 1857.

"But come; dangers retreat when boldly they're confronted, And call delay leads impotence and fear."

Junius, of Washington, give me your hand; you Junus, of Washington, give me your hand; you have a free and an open nature, my friend—ever ready to speak and write in freedom's cause, and urge the people to a just rebellion, if to act in self-defence, can be called rebellion. I am with you in this great and noble work of purging our beloved country of the scum of Europe—not the cream of the milk of human kindness, but the excream of the milk of human kindness, but the exuvie, whom an over-cloyed country vomits upon
our shores. I have pledged myself to the work
of expurgation, and my feeble efforts shall be excployed in endeavoring to rouse my fellow-countrymen to a sense of the danger with which they are
threatened by these foreign adventurers whose
only aim is the destruction of American liberty.

People born and reared beneath the sceptre can
have no sympathy with our institutions; and when
they come to this country, they bring with them
principles detrimental to the interests and eyen
safety of the Republic. They sneak away like
castigated terriers from the frown of royalty, and
they have scarcely touched the soil of a free country when they assume a bearing of superiority, and

try when they assume a bearing of superiority, and in their turn scowl upon us who are, indeed, inin their turn scowl upon us who are, indeed, individually, ourselves, greater than all the crowned
heads of the world. These runaways are taken
into the service of our country, and actually called
out by order of the President, and commanded to
shoot down like dogs, citizens who are voting at
an election in the very capital of the United States.
I refer to the memorable first of June. The President of the United States and the Mayor of Washington will have to answer at the flaming bar of God, (if they are not punished sooner,) for the blood which was on that day shed by their min-

blood which wa, the first day of June, 1857, on the morning of the first day of June, 1857, the sun, in all its majes, ty, ascended the blue vault of Heaven, and looked so mingly down upon the metropolis of the Union; the gentle zephyr came from the surrounding fields, burthened with the rich perfume of Spring; the merry warblers of the morning amount of spring; the merry warblers of the morning amount of spring; the merry warblers of the morning amount of spring; the merry warblers of the morning amount of spring; the merry warblers of the morning amount of spring; the merry warblers of the morning amount of springs of the merry warblers of the merry rich perfume of Spring; the mert " warblers of the woods aweetly discoursed, in native melody, their pleasing minstrelsey amid the dewy ft. liage of the scattered trees, and all nature seemed to promise a goodly and peaceful day. Men, with to elings and impressions which such a morning was calculated to produce, cheerfully left their families, and turned their steps toward the several polls to exercise that privilege belonging only to a free and independent people. But alas, many who thus, in seeming security, left their homes and all they independent people. But alas, many who thus, in seeming security, left their homes and all they held most dear on earth, never more returned with life; the deadly bullet had pierced their hearts, and sent their souls whirling into the presence of an offended God! O most foul and execrable murder! Let the first of June, 1857, stand, ay, accursed in the calendar, and let us teach our children to scorn the men and their memories forever, who lent themselves to the awareness forever. memories forever, who lent themselves to the awful massacre intended for Americans on that bloody day. Nero himself, when he illuminated Rome with the burning christians, was not worse than these men.
Fellow-countrymen, remember that our enemies

Fellow-countrymen, remember that our enemies have a powerful engine to aid them in their unhallowed work. The church of Rome, like a huge serpent, is secretly laying its deadly and slimy coils around our republican institutions, and when at last it shall have succeeded in the entanglement of that which above all things we most last it will execute the muscle of its arrows and honor, it will exert the muscle of its revenge, and the mighty fabric of American liberty falls. But we can prevent this sad catastrophe—ay, foil those bloody villians who are stabbing us in the dark, and yet establish our independence upon a founda-tion that shall be as immovable as are the everlasting hills. We can do this, I ray, if we will but buckle on our armour, leap into our saddles, couch our lances, and spur onward to the charge, shouting as our invincible squadron dash against the foe—George Washington and victory! our altars and our homes! J. L.

A CARD.

TAKE THIS METHOD OF RETURNING thanks to my friends and the public generally for their liberal patronage bestweed upon me while engaged in business. Having transferred the store to Mr. JOHN F. B. PURSELL, I take great is experience in business I am satisfied that his only endeavor will be to try to pleas ROBERT T. KNIGHT.

GROCERY STORE. Corner Maryland Avenue and Seventh M., ISLAND.

AVING BOUGHT OUT THE STORE FOR-merly kept by Mr. Robert T. Knight, I shall keep on hand a select assortment of FINE GROCE-RIES, comprising, among others, the following arti-

RIES, comprising, among others, the following articles:

Sugars, such as crushed, clarified, pulverized, and brown; Teas, such as Imperial, Gunpowder, Young Hyson, Black and Colony; Rio, Marscaibo and Java, roasted and ground, Coffees; Refined Syrup; Sagars and Tobacco, various brands; Hams, Bacon, Flour, Liquors, Wines, Crockery, Wooden-ware, Hardware, Vegetables, Eggs, Butter, Nuts of various kinds, Horse Feed, &c., together with many other articles usually kept in a Grocery.

I would most respectfully ask those living on the Island, as well as the citizens generally, to call and examine for themselves, as they then will see that there is no necessity to go further, as I am determined not to be outdone, both as to prices and articles. Call therefore and examine, and you will find it to your advantage, for I intend to sell cheap for cash.

To Do not forget the store, 595, Maryland Av. Goods delivered to any part of the city free of all charge.

JOHN F. B. PURSELL.

CARD. RETURNING MY SINCERE THANKS TO MY patronage, I will take this opportunity to inform all that from the 1st day of August, 1857. I have closed my books entirely, and nothing more can be charged under any circumstances; my object in so doing is to enable me to sell at smaller profits, and offer greater independents to nurchasers.

enable me to sell at smaller profits, and offer greater inducements to purchasers.

I would most respectfully solicit a call from all, as I can confidently assert, from the recent large purchases I have made, my stock is decidedly larger, cheaper, and better than it has ever been before; and by selling for, cash alone, I believe I can make it a saving to all to give me a call before purchasing.

Boot and Shoe store, No. 379, corner 7th and I st. au 8-tf

MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR SALE A valuable Grist and Saw Mill, situated in Prince George's county Md., about two-and-a-half miles from George's county Md., about two-and-a-half miles from Bladensburg. This property is within a half mile of the Baltimore and Washington Railroad, and seven and a half miles from Washington city. There is connected with it 15% acres of land in good condition, and an excellent dwelling house, with a pump of water in the yard, Stable, Smoke-House, &c., and a fine young orchard. The Mill has a good run of custom, and a never failing stream of water; also, contiguous to the Ferest of Prince George's county, the best grain county in the State.

For price and other information, apply to WM. H. CHAPMAN, Seventh street cast, Washington City.

NEW HARDWARE STORE.

No. 34, Centre Market Space, between Seventh a

Eighth streets. Bighth streets.

JOHN W. BADEN RESPECTFULLY INFORMS his friends and the public generally that he has recommenced his old business at the above stand, with an entirely new and extensive assortment of the most approved kinds of Hardware, Cutlery, Building Material, Mechanics' Tools, Agricultural Implements, Guns, Pistols, Sporting Goods, &c. All of which he offers at prices well calculated to please purchasers. His thorough knowledge of the business this enabled him to make a judicious selection of articles of the best quality, warranted to suit the wants of this market; and he pledges his entire devotion to the interests of those who will favor him with their patronage,